Agenda Item 1.1	Additional spectrum identification for IMT

EACO:
Based on the current assignment of spectrum in the identified IMT bands and the information available from ITU Study Groups, EAC member states have indicated their views in part C, in respect to additional spectrum allocation to IMT, subject to ongoing ITU studies.
The following bands are supported for IMT:
- **1400-1427MHz**
- **1427-1429 MHz**
- **1429-1452 MHz**
- **2 025-2 110 MHz**

ECCAS:
Les bandes en dessous de 1 GHz pourraient être celles à proposer

SADC:
The use of mobile services, in particular IMT systems, is very important for SADC for the delivery of voice and broadband data services.
The identification of new frequency bands will be supported provided that existing services are protected. Spectrum estimates should be based on ITU-R studies and additional frequency bands identified for IMT should take into consideration:

- The needs of developing nations should be taken into account, including the need for cost effective services for a wide range of user densities and coverage areas (such as rural).
- International harmonization.
- The use of the 470 – 694 MHz band as television white space for broadband services.

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NIGERIA

470 – 694/698 MHZ: We do not support allocation of this band for IMT as this is reserved for Broadcasting services in Nigeria.

1 300 – 1 527 MHz: Aeronautical and radionavigation services (ARNS) are currently deployed on the frequency band 1 300 - 1 350 MHz in Nigeria. We therefore do not support allocation of this band for IMT

1 695 – 1 710 MHz: Support on-going studies

2 025 – 2 110 MHz: Support on-going studies

2 200 – 2 290 MHz: Support on-going studies

2 700 – 2 900 MHz: This band is used for Aeronautical and Meteorological Services in Nigeria. We therefore do not support its allocation for IMT

3 300 – 3 400 MHz: Support on-going studies

3 400 – 4 200 MHz: The band is heavily used by Satellite services in Nigeria. We therefore do not support new allocation on the band

4 400 – 4 900 MHz: Support on-going studies

4 800 – 5 000 MHz: Support on-going studies

5 350 – 5 470 MHz: Support on-going studies

5 725 – 5 850 MHz: Support on-going studies

5 925 – 6 425 MHz: This band is also heavily used in Nigeria, and therefore we do not support new allocation.

SUDAN:

1.support the new allocations to the IMT

2.exclude the following frequency bands

- 470-694 MHz
- 3 800-4 200 MHz

3. supports the sharing studies in the candidates bands with respect to existing and adjacent services.

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ALGERIA:
Vu le nombre important des bandes de fréquences candidates et compte tenu du fait que la quantité du spectre des fréquences nécessaire au déploiement des IMT n'a pas été déterminée avec précision et que les études sont toujours en cours, l'Administration algérienne réserves a position définitive sucre point.
Toutefois, il y lieu de préciser qu'elle n'est pas en faveur **pour le moment** pour une attribution au service mobile à titre primaire des bandes de fréquences suivantes :
470 - 694 MHz
1300 – 1350 MHz
1695 – 1710 MHz
2700 – 2900 MHz
3300 – 3400 MHz
3400 – 3600 MHz
4400 – 5000 MHz
5925 – 6425 MHz

GSMA:
To support the studies towards worldwide allocation to mobile and identification to IMT in the following bands:

- 470-694/698 MHz
- 1300-1400 MHz and 1427-1525 MHz
- 2700-2900 MHz
- 3400-3800 MHz

Avanti:
No additional spectrum for terrestrial mobile broadband applications or identification for IMT terrestrial from Ka/Ku/C-band FSS , L-band RNSS, EESS or L/S MSS satellite service bands

ICAO:
To oppose any new allocation to the mobile service in or adjacent to frequency bands allocated to aeronautical services (ARNS, AM(R)S, AMS(R)S) unless it has been demonstrated through agreed studies that there will be no impact on aeronautical services.

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Inmarsat:

- 3400-4200 MHz should not be considered (again) for identification for IMT.
- The bands 1518-1559 MHz, 1626.5-1660.5 MHz, 1668-1675 MHz are not suitable for identification for terrestrial IMT
- No studies conducted to date on the band 5925-6425 MHz, but FSS use must be protected
- No studies conducted to date on the bands 18.1-18.6 GHz and 27-29.5 GHz but FSS use must be protected

RASCOM:

To be against the allocations of the following C bands to terrestrial mobile services on a co-primary basis: 3400-4 200 MHz, 4 500-4 800 MHz, 5 850- 6425 MHz, 6 725- 7 025 MHz

- Not to support any new studies into these bands and requests the JTG to focus its resources on other frequency bands
- Cohabitation between IMT and satellites services in C band will induce severe damage to satellite
- services and particularly RASCOM services in Africa
- Feasibility of sharing between FSS and IMT has not improved since 2007

ITSO:

For the band 1518-1527 MHz: NOC
For the bands 3400-4200 MHz: NOC
For the band 4500-4800 MHz: NOC
For the band 5725-5925 MHz: TBD
For the band 5925-6425 MHz: NOC

<u>African Preliminary View</u>:

1. **The band 470-694MHz:**
   - To be excluded from bands to be identified for IMT Services as the band planned for DTT in Africa.
2. **The band 3400-3600MHz**:
   - To withhold a view pending the outcome of studies, however, quite a number of African countries (27 countries) have this band already identified for via **RR 5.430A** and have deployed some mobile services.
3. **The band 3600-3800MHz:**
   - To withhold a view pending the outcome of studies, however, the band is widely used by the FSS
   - Algeria and EACO Administrations are not in favour of identification of this band for IMT
4. **The band 3800-4200MHz:**
   - To withhold a view pending the outcome of studies, however, the band is widely used by the FSS
   - Algeria, Sudan and EACO Administrations are not in favour of identification of this band for IMT

Agenda Item 1.2	Second digital dividend (694 – 790 MHz)

EACO:
Issue 1: the refinement of the lower edge: ***694 MHz is supported as the lower edge***
Issue 2: Technical and regulatory conditions applicable to the mobile service concerning the compatibility between the mobile service (MS) and the broadcasting service (BS) specifically the protection of DTT channel 48: ***Support the studies that guarantee the compatibility and protection of DTT channel 48***
Issue 3: Channeling arrangement to adopt for the band 694-790 MHz:
Support a channeling arrangement which permit an efficient use of spectrum and a harmonization to achieve economies of scale and make easy global roaming.
Issue 4: Solutions for accommodating applications ancillary to broadcasting requirements:
Follow ITU studies on the issue

ECCAS:
Les résultats sur les conditions d'utilisation de la bande 694-862 MHz qui seront déterminés par les études de l'UIT sont à adopter

SADC:
- SADC country already supported the use of the 700 MHz band for mobile (IMT) services and will continue to support such use.
- This agenda item will determine the technical and regulatory conditions for use of the 700 MHz band such as lower band limit, OOBE limits, the protection of existing services, etc.
- SADC countries support the retention of the lower band limit (694 MHz) and the alignment of a channel plan based on the Region 3 APT band plan (ITU-R Rec. M.1036 (A5)). As a minimum, the lower duplexer of this plan will be supported.
- SADC supports the adoption of technical and regulatory limits in line with those adopted in Region 3 to maximise economies of scale.

ZIMBABWE:
- Supports band segmentation with boundary at 694MHz.
- Guard band of appropriate size to come from the band immediately above 694MHz.
- Protection of DTT Channel 48 a key priority for Africa.
- DTT spectrum requirements to be accommodated within the band 470 – 694 MHz
- Supports channeling plan that has a mature and ready-to-implement IMT technology and fosters economies of scale to bring the much needed mobile broadband benefits of the band immediately

KENYA; NIGERIA; GABON; SUDAN and COMEROON:
Support the edge to above 694 MHz so as to protect DTT Channel 48

SOUTH AFRICA:
Need to establish a focus group to work on the roadmap in respect of WP 6A, 5D and JTG 4-5-6-7 activities.

SUDAN:
1. Sudan support Lower edge to be at 694mhz
2. Sudan support the planning scenario that overlap APT plan, provide max amount of spectrum &add economic value to equipments.
3. Support the protection of channel 48.
4. Sudan support ge06 provisions for the regulations in the band.

NIGERIA:
It is recommended that the work of WP5D and WP6A responsible for channeling arrangement and spectrum needs of Broadcasting and Mobile Services in addition to studies carried out by JTG4-5-6-7 be followed to consider other channeling arrangements in addition to the options presented in Appendix II.

ALGERIA:
L'Administration algérienne n'est pas en faveur à toute disposition technique ou règlement aire visant à restreindre la protection du service de la Radiodiffusion dans la bande en question
Elle examinera avec soins les résultats des études de partage et de compatibilité entre le service de radiodiffusion et le service mobile (IMT inclus) et suivra de près la définition des paramètres techniques permettant d'assurer la protection du service aéronautique dans la bande 694-790 MHz.

Qualcomm:
- Support for conventional duplex arrangement.
- Cautions that the adoption of CEPT OoBE limits, as liaised from JTG4567 to WP 5D would constrain the operation of IMT at 700MHz. OOBE limits derived from studies using appropriate methodologies such as those used in APT studies (e.g.

statistical, Monte Carlo etc) may provide adequate protection without unacceptable constraints on IMT. (

- Noting WP 5D's working Document Towards a Preliminary Draft New Report addressing Coexistence between different IMT Systems in the UHF Band (Doc. 5D/TEMP/167-E), support the retention of both channeling options (2X30MHz/2X45 MHz, A5) which are based on contributions from African countries to WP 5D, This will provide flexibility for countries wishing to implement combinations of A3/A5 in 700/800MHz.

Information gathered on preliminary views from the 1st Africa Preparation Meeting in Dakar and subsequent sub-regional meetings indicate that some consensus is emerging among African countries around key decisions related to Resolution 232/Agenda Item 1.2:

- Allocation coming into effect immediately after WRC-15
- Lower edge of the allocation at 694MHz
- Protection of Channel 48
- Channeling Plan(s) that would enable full/partial harmonization with APT 700/3GPP Band 28, thus facilitating roaming and economies of scale

This 2nd African Preparatory Meeting offers an opportunity for Administrations to discuss how they can collectively achieve these objectives within the framework of ongoing ITU-R deliberations:

African Preliminary View:

- To support the taking effect of the allocation immediately after WRC-15
- To support setting of the lower band edge at 694MHz
- To support protection use of Channel 48 by UHF DTT
- To support channeling plan adapted to the 694 – 790MHz band that fosters economies of scale and band usage technical parameters in particular the OoBE
- To support partial or full harmonization with the APT Plan and including associated technical parameters such as the OoBE and to prepare a contribution to the upcoming JTG meeting on the issue of OoBE element

Agenda Item 1.3	Broadband Public Protection and Disaster Relief

EACO:

- The Harmonization of PPDR frequencies (380-385/390-395 MHz): ***Supports the regional harmonization of PPDR frequencies in order to achieve economies of scale and to facilitate cross border disaster relief operations.***
- to review and revise Resolution 646 (Rev. WRC-12):***Supports ITU-R studies on broadband PPDR with regard to review and revision of Resolution 646(Rev. WRC 12)***

ECCAS:

L'harmonisation mondiale ou régionale du spectre pour l'utilisation des moyens de communications radioélectriques, notamment les applications à large bande est à soutenir

SADC:

SADC is assessing studies on technical and operational issues relating to PPDR and may support the identification and adoption of globally, or as a minimum regionally, harmonised frequency bands for broadband PPDR services while protecting existing services.

SUDAN:

Continue reviewing ongoing studies

NIGERIA:

- We recognize the significance of Broadband LTE PPDR and identify with its need for disaster relief.
- However, a 700 MHz tuning range for PPDR is not recommended as the 700MHz band is intended for IMT services in the future in Region 1.
- Further brainstorming sessions shall be carried out to determine a harmonized PPDR frequency band for Region 1.

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ALGERIA:

La Résolution 646 (Rév. CMR-12) et les études en coursmont rent qu'il y a une grande tendance pour inclure dans la bande 380-400 MHz les applications large bande de protection du public et des secours en cas de catastrophes (PPDR).

Toutefois, les études réalisées au sein des commissions d'études doivent tenir compte du fait que les besoins en spectre des dites applications peuvent varier d'un pays à un autre et que le choix par un état membre de bandes liées aux applications PPDR relève de la décision souveraine de chaque état membre.
Tout en soutenant la révision de la Résolution 646 (Rév. CMR-12) et reconnaissant la grande importance des applications PPDR et la nécessité de leur attribuer le spectre adéquat, l'Administration algériennes 'oppose à la proposition d'attribuer des sous bandes dans la bande des 800 MHz aux applications PPDR, compte tenu de l'utilisation intensive de cette bande les différents services de radiocommunications.

Motorola:

2x10MHz need to be identified for PPDR in the 700/800MHz band

Africa Preliminary View:

- No specific bands identified for PPDR yet, but administration will continue to follow outgoing studies, and the final decision will be taken after the outcome of studies

Agenda Item 1.4	Amateur service in the band 5 250 – 5 450 kHz

EACO:

- spectrum requirements for a secondary allocation to the amateur service within the band 5 250-5 450 kHz: **Following studies that shall determine spectrum requirements for a secondary allocation to amateur service**
- the impact of amateur service to other services currently allocated in the band: **Support studies for protection of existing services in the band indicated in Part E**

ECCAS:

Sous réserve de la position de la communauté aéronautique, les pays de la sous région peuvent soutenir l'attribution de la bande 5250-5450 KHz au service d'amateur à titre secondaire

SADC:

- SADC supports the identification and allocation of spectrum for the amateur service on a secondary basis in the frequency band 5250-5450 kHz while protecting the continued use of the SADC harmonised HF cross-border frequencies in this band i.e., 5170 kHz; 5330 kHz; 5365 kHz (see Annexure G of the SADC FAP 2010).

SUDAN:

This band is heavily used in Sudan. Sudanese administration doesn't support allocation of the band 5 250 - 5 450 KHz under secondary basis for Amateur services for these reasons:

NIGERIA:

- Results of preliminary studies on the proposed band in this agenda item have been inconclusive.
- We however will continue to support on-going studies.

ALGERIA:

Le service d'amateur peut contribuer d'unemanière considérable au sauvetage de la vie humaine. L'examen de la situation des bandes attribuées à ce service montre qu'il a bénéficié par le passé de plusieurs attributions dans différentes bandes du spectre.

Toutefois, iles judicieux de suivre les études surcesujet et d'examiner attentivement l'impactsur les services existants des largeurs qui seront proposées.
L'administration Algérienne pour rait appuyer éventuelle men tune nouvelle attribution au service d'amateurs icelle-ci est justifiée.

ICAO:
To ensure that any allocation made to the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to the operation of aeronautical systems operating under the allocation to the aeronautical mobile (R) service in the adjacent frequency band 5 450 – 5 480 kHz in Region 2.

IARU:
International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) fully supports the possible additional allocation in this band.

African Preliminary View:

- To support the ongoing studies, and take a view after considering the results of the studies and to take into account the protection of existing services in the band